ADAPTIVE COLOR SUPER RESOLUTION THRESHOLDING

Abstract of the Disclosure

Methods and systems for adaptively thresholding color image pixels are based on determining a signed (e.g., a plus or minus sign) single-component gray image which can be supersampled and binarized. The method computes the distance of a given color image pixel from an idealized plane which segments the color space into two regions. The process is made adaptive by making the threshold a function of neighborhood pixels. This combines the information from all color channels, such as, for example, 3 or 4 color channels, into a high quality gray channel used for binarization.

Figures